

CAPT.E.R. SHIPP, USN.,

TRAINING DIV.

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BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

BULLETIN

NUMBER 172.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATING
GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO
THE SERVICE.

OFFICER PERSONNEL

SELECTION BOARD PROCEDURE.

Upon the request of numerous officers, the Bureau publishes below for their information and for that of others interested, a brief statement of the general plan followed by recent line Selection Boards.

It is well to bear in mind the wording of the oath taken by members of the Board, which is as follows:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear or affirm, that you will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval services, perform the duties imposed upon you as provided by law. So help you God."

The names of all officers who are eligible by law for consideration by the Board, together with their records, are furnished to the Board when it convenes. The records consist of the fitness reports in current grades, and the Selection Board jacket furnished by the Bureau of Navigation, and of fitness reports in earlier grades and records of general courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards of investigation furnished by the office of the Judge Advocate General.

At the first meeting of the Board Officers' records are distributed to the individual members of the Board for scrutiny as follows: The President of the Board takes the record of the officer whose name appears first on the eligible list, the next senior member that of the second officer on the list and so on, so that the President reviews thoroughly in detail the first, tenth, nineteenth, twenty-eighth, thirty-seventh, etc., records from the list. The next senior member reviews the second, eleventh, twentieth, etc.

After all members have signified that they have completed examination of the records, the members are called together and each record is presented in order of rank by the member to whom his case was assigned. First, a brief of his record and service is given, followed by a free discussion in which all the members may join. The case of the next officer is then taken up. This procedure is continued until all of the members are satisfied that sufficient names have been considered to cover the vacancies.

When the discussion of the records has been completed, the Board goes into executive session and the balloting begins. Each member then submits to the President of the Board a list of names of the officers whom he would select for promotion. The number of names submitted is equal to the number specified in the Precept. Each member and the Recorder then notes on a tally sheet the names of officers receiving votes as they are announced by the President

of the Board. Each officer receiving six votes is recommended by the Board. If the total number required is not reached in the first ballot, the procedure is repeated until the requisite number to fill the quota has received six votes.

Since the first Selection Board in December, 1916, 180 officers have been reached for selection to rear admiral and of this number 107 have been recommended, a percentage to date of 59.4; for the grade of captain, 473 have been reached and 411 have been recommended, a percentage of 86.9; for the grade of commander, 912 have been reached and 796 recommended, a percentage of 87.3.

Although it is considered that an officer's chances of selection are greater the first time his name is reached, 22 captains, 45 commanders and 80 lieutenant commanders have been recommended subsequent to the first time. These figures are divided as follows: of the captains, 16 have been selected the second time reached, 5 the third time and 1 the fifth time; of the commanders, 29 have been selected the second time reached, 8 the third time, 7 the fourth time, 1 the fifth time; of the lieutenant commanders, 54 have been selected the second time reached, 15 the third time, 9 the fourth time and 2 the fifth time.

It should be fully realized that failure to be selected does not necessarily mean that an officer is a failure or that there is a specific reason or cause which prevented his selection. An officer may have an unblemished record and yet not be, in the opinion of the Board, on a par with those of his contemporaries who were selected. This will become increasingly true in the next few years when whole classes must go up or out in a year or two. It should also be realized that, due solely to their medical records, several officers have not been selected.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

THE TRUE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

On the afternoon of December 24th, a sailor presented himself at the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. and asked to be put in touch with a needy family with children for which he could provide a Christmas dinner and toys for the youngsters. Through the help of one of the secretaries, a family was found that was not receiving aid from any other source, and where the man had been out of work for six months. This help was so unexpected on the part of the family that it was doubly appreciated, but it is a question whether the family or the sailor was the happier. The sailor states that he is going to help them financially for the next few weeks. This is indeed a tribute to the American sailor man of today.

NATURALIZATION OF FILIPINOS.

Filipinos may be naturalized in accordance with the Act of 9 May 1918, as amended by the Act of 2 March 1929.

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The following courts have been empowered by Congress to confer United States citizenship upon qualified applicants: 6 3

"United States district courts in the States, United States district courts for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico; and the district court of the Virgin Islands of the United States." 100

BROKEN SERVICE ENLISTMENTS.

The Bureau is in receipt of a great many letters from broken service men and their friends who are under the impression that exceptions to the present instructions prohibiting the reenlistment of broken service men are being made by the Bureau. Applicants in this status will be informed that no broken service men are being enlisted and that no exceptions are authorized. Applicants applying for reenlistment under broken service should be advised that they may leave their names and addresses on file at the recruiting station, in order that when such reenlistments are again authorized, they can be notified and considered among other applicants for enlistment. (Taken from Navy Recruiting Information Bulletin, 22 January 1932) 200

TRANSFER TO THE FLEET NAVAL RESERVE.

No doubt it has been noted that the Bureau, in authorizing the transfer of men to the Fleet Naval Reserve after sixteen or twenty years, has given such men a month and fifteen days over the minimum amount of the required service. While numerous letters have been written in individual cases to the various ships and stations, it is evident that a large number of the personnel are still in the dark as to why this policy is followed. 300

Here is the reason. In one or two cases, after a man was transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve, the General Accounting Office advised that he did not have the required service for transfer, due to time lost several years previously and of which there was no record in the Bureau. In one case a man was in a Naval Hospital as a result of sick misconduct. After he was returned to his ship for duty, in submitting his application for transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Commanding Officer advised the Bureau that the man had lost no time on his current enlistment. There was no record in the Bureau of any lost time. Some time after the transfer had been effected, the General Accounting Office advised that the man had lost considerable time due to sick misconduct on his last enlistment. Investigation disclosed the fact that in returning the man to duty, the hospital had failed to notify the ship that the man had lost any time. As a result, the transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve was declared illegal. 400 484

After much discussion it was finally decided to adopt the practice of holding a man beyond the required time for transfer for a period of one month and fifteen days, as it was believed that if there was any lost time which had not been deducted, this period would no doubt be sufficient in the majority of cases to offset any lost time.

In a few cases where a man has lost no time during his entire service, the Bureau has approved his application for transfer on completion of the minimum amount of the required service. In other cases where a man insists on being transferred immediately upon the completion of the minimum amount of the required service, the Bureau has no alternative but to approve the transfer to be effective on the date requested, as the law provides that a man shall be transferred on the completion of the necessary service if he so requests.

In any case in which the Bureau has authorized the transfer of a man and given him the month and fifteen days extra and he requests that he be transferred immediately on completion of the minimum amount of the required service, the Bureau will change the effective date accordingly.

While it is true that all transfers are now protected by the Act of 23 May 1930, in the case of a sixteen year man, the General Accounting Office will cut a man's pay down five percent if he has less than sixteen years and one days service, day for day for pay purposes. For instance, a chief petty officer, instead of receiving \$73.50 per month, would receive only \$67.20, or an increase of only 20 percent in his retainer pay instead of the usual 25 percent.

In the case of a man transferring after serving twenty years, he, of course, would not be checked any pay as he received the full 25 percent longevity increase as soon as he completed sixteen years and one days service. However, the Bureau prefers that these men remain for the one month and fifteen days extra to avoid any cause for checkage.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

IMPROVEMENT OF NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Frequently the Observatory receives criticisms of the Nautical Almanac and Ephemeris. It is noted that features criticized by one are highly recommended by another, indicating diversity of opinion.

The preparation and publishing expense of the Nautical Almanac is great; advisability of permanence of forms of its pages appears obvious.

In order to obtain service views on disputed points, the following questions are submitted for discussion and recommendation:

1. What nautical tables do you use in the solution of the astronomical triangle?
State your choice in order of preference.
Have you criticisms or suggestions to make looking toward the improvement of the method you use?
2. Do you make use of Tables 1 to 40, and 47 and 48 in Bowditch?
If so, state which tables you use, and to what extent. Do you recommend that any of these tables be omitted from Bowditch?
3. In what respects, if any, do you find Hydrographic Office and Coast and Geodetic Survey charts unsatisfactory?
4. Do you use H. O. 71 and 120 - the Red and Blue Azimuth Tables?
5. In what respects, if any, do you find other Hydrographic Office publications unsatisfactory? Please give any suggestions for improvement which might come to mind.
6. Which form of Nautical Almanac do you prefer, the 1931 or the 1932?
7. Should the table at the bottom of pages 2 and 3 of 1932 be continued in its present form, expanded to every minute of argument, or an auxiliary interpolation table added?
8. Do you believe it is desirable to give the sun elements for each hour, instead of for every two hours?
9. If the Sun's Hour Angle is given (pages 4-27 of 1932), is there any objection to omitting the Equation of Time?
10. Do you believe it is desirable to give for each hour the Greenwich hour angle of the sun with a convenient interpolation Table?
This would eliminate the equation of time.
11. How often do you use the moon in navigation?
Do you use it during the day?
12. Should the Moon's Ephemeris (pages 28-119 of 1932) be given for every hour or for every ten minutes?
13. If the Moon's Hour Angle is given (for every hour or ten minutes), should the right ascension be omitted?
14. The moon's Greenwich hour angle and declination may be tabulated for each hour, or for ten minute intervals, thereby saving the necessity of finding the sidereal time and right ascension. A special table for hour angle interpolation would be necessary. Do you consider this radical change of the moon ephemeris worth while? Please make any suggestions which may come to mind on this point.

15. How often do you use the planets in navigation?
16. Do you ever use Jupiter or Venus during the day?
17. Do you ever use Saturn?
18. Do you ever use Mars?
19. Do you consider the present arrangement of the ephemerides for the planets satisfactory? If not, please suggest changes.
20. Should the decimal point in the columns of differences be inserted.
21. Do you consider the present arrangement of the ephemerides for the stars satisfactory? If not, please suggest changes.
22. The hour angles of stars may be tabulated for Greenwich sidereal time. If this is done for the moon, planets and stars, sidereal time would be eliminated for celestial navigation. Do you consider this radical departure worth while?
23. If the hour angle of the stars are to be given, how many and which stars should be given? (From a half page to a whole page will be required for each star, depending on the form the data are given.)
24. What data now given in the Almanac would you suggest being omitted? (Such as Anniversaries and Eras, Astronomical Constants, Eclipses, Lunar Distance example, Phenomena, Sunrise and Sunset, and Moonrise and Moonset (pages VI-X, 144-189).)
25. Should there be any changes, additions or omissions in pages 191-199?
26. Is there any objection to a considerable increase in the size of the Almanac?
27. In suggesting changes, please give details, such as:
 - (a) At what intervals should the quantities be tabulated?
 - (b) In what units should they be given? (As whole seconds of time, tenths of a minute of arc, etc.?)
 - (c) With what form of interpolation table should they be accompanied, if any?
28. Do you consider the present system of time signals satisfactory?
29. Would you prefer more than six daily time signals?
30. What frequencies do you prefer?
31. Do you find the wave frequency convenient, and the signals accurate?

32. At what times do you prefer to catch signals?
33. How many chronometers do you use? What do you consider the proper number?
34. Do you use a sidereal chronometer or watch?
Has it any great advantage over the civil time chronometer for sun, moon and planet sights?
35. Do you use a second-setting navigation watch? If so, have you found it a convenience? In practice, is the position of the seconds dial confusing?
36. What type sextant do you use?
Is this type satisfactory to you?
37. Have you used a bubble sextant?
Do you consider it worth while to have ships supplied with bubble sextants?
38. Is Table IV, page 194, for conversion of arc to time satisfactory, or is it found to be too slow and too cumbersome, particularly in converting arc to time?
If considered unsatisfactory or warranting a modification, would a new table with smaller increments, and therefore greater speed, be desirable? The Naval Observatory has such a table but solicits additional views on this subject before incorporating it in the new editions of the Almanac.

Navigators and commanding officers and others interested are requested to aid in this effort to improve the publication by submitting answers to the foregoing questions direct to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. A similar canvass will be made of all large United States Shipping Companies.

MISCELLANEOUS

JANE'S "ALL THE WORLD'S FIGHTING SHIPS".

The current issue of Jane's "All the World's Fighting Ships" is now being distributed to the following:

- CinC, U. S. Fleet,
- Comdr. Battle Force, U. S. Fleet,
- " Battleships, Battle Force,
- " Scouting Force,
- " Cruisers, Scouting Force,
- " Aircraft, Battle Force,
- " Minecraft, Battle Force,
- " Aircraft, Scouting Force,
- " Training Squadron, Scouting Force,
- " Special Service Squadron,
- Commandant, First Naval District,

Commandant, Third Naval District,
 " Fifth " "
 " Sixth " "
 " Seventh " "
 " Twelfth " "
 " Thirteenth Naval District.

SALT LAKE CITY	PENSACOLA	HOLLAND	MEMPHIS	MILWAUKEE
NORTHAMPTON	BUSHNELL	CANOPUS	DETROIT	RICHMOND
HOUSTON	ARGONNE	CINCINNATI	RALEIGH	MEDUSA
CHESTER	ANTARES	CONCORD	TRENTON	VESTAL
LOUISVILLE	BEAVER	MARELEHEAD	OMAHA	ARCTIC
BRIDGE	BRAZOS	CUYAMA	NECHES	PATOKA
SAPELO	PECOS	RAMAPO		

Due to limited funds available and the high cost of this book, which is approximately \$10 per copy, it is not possible to supply it to all ships of the Navy annually. Fifty copies are purchased each year for distribution. It is believed desirable that the following should receive this publication. This will provide copies on alternate years but not annually:

15 Battleships
 19 Cruisers
 5 Aircraft Carriers and Tenders
 10 Destroyer and Submarine Tenders
 14 Naval Districts
 18 Staff Commands
 18 Auxiliaries

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR ROTATING RESERVE DESTROYER SQUADRONS AND SUBMARINE DIVISIONS.

The Bureau is granting to the Commander of each rotating reserve destroyer squadron and rotating reserve submarine division an allotment under appropriation, Recreation Enlisted Men, equal to 40% of the aggregate full commission allotment for the type of vessel concerned. These lump-sum allotments will be administered by the respective commanders and should be sufficient for motion picture assessments and minor recreational supplies. Upon going into full commission each vessel will take up the balance of the REM allotment from the vessel it replaces in the rotating plan.

Two sets of Type II sound motion picture equipment are being provided for each rotating reserve destroyer squadron for installation on such vessels as the squadron commanders may designate. Upon going into full commission each destroyer will receive the sound motion picture equipment from the vessel it replaces in the rotating plan.

A quarterly allowance of library books will be provided the commander of each rotating reserve destroyer squadron for the squadron as a whole. Upon going into full commission to replace another vessel in the rotating plan each destroyer will receive new books as provided for fully commissioned destroyers.

PRECAUTION AGAINST DAMAGE TO NAVY FILM.

Recent instructions issued by the Bureau prohibit the use of Navy Motion Picture Film in any projecting equipment which may be purchased with funds raised locally on ships and shore stations, except equipment meeting specifications approved by the Bureau of Engineering.

CHANGE IN BENEFICIARY SLIP.

The following change on the reverse side of the Beneficiary Slip attached to Form N. Nav. 443, Report on the Fitness of Officers, and the Beneficiary Slip Form N. Nav. 521 has been approved by the Bureau. In lieu of the paragraph,

"In the event of the death of the above-named dependent relative before payment is made, I then designate as my beneficiary under said act the following dependent relative, my."

The following is to be substituted:

"In the event that payment can not be made to the above-named dependent relative, I then designate as my beneficiary under the said act the following dependent relative, my."

CHANGE IN NAME OF NAVY TUG.

The Secretary of the Navy has changed the name of the U. S. Navy Tug MENDOTA to MUSCOTAH. Change effective January 30, 1932. MUSCOTAH is the name of a city in Atchison County, Kansas. It is an Indian word meaning "beautiful prairie" or "prairie of fire".

This change was made in order to obviate confusion with the Coast Guard which has a cutter by the name Mendota.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The following items of interest are quoted from the Navy Recruiting Information Bulletin dated 22 January 1932:

"The problem of the exact shape of the earth will be attacked by an international scientific expedition which is sailing early in February for the West Indies. In the waters about these islands, with the assistance of the submarine S-48, which the United States Navy is assigning for the purpose, the expedition will make a concentrated study of unique geological conditions.

"Of the 80,910 enlisted men in the Navy on 30 June 1931, 8,463 were under 20 years of age. The greatest number of men in any group was from 21 to 24, of which there were 24,946.

"The present strength of the Navy Nurse Corps is 529. Nurses are assigned to duty at the various naval hospitals and aboard the hospital ships.

"The administration of the Government of the Virgin Islands was transferred from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior on 18 March 1931.

"The first U.S.S. LEXINGTON in 1777 was captured by the H.M.S. 'ALERT' only because she used up her entire supply of powder. The fight was desperately contested, and the ALERT was twice obliged to sheer off because of the pounding the Yankees were giving her. It was a running action in heavy weather.

"Government Insurance sells itself at the Naval Training Station in San Diego. During the past year the recruits there have applied for over two millions of dollars worth of government insurance.

"During Nelson's time the uniform worn by sailors consisted of a short blue jacket, white trousers and a round hat tarred and oiled. Brilliantly colored waistcoats were worn over open-necked shirts of blue or red, or blue with white stripes. This was the seaman's shore-going rig; or at least his best. For work-day purpose, they wore frocks of serge or duck tucked into blue or white trousers, and headgear of wool or fur. The hair was worn in a queue or pigtail, from which practice doubtless originated the wide collar that is so distinctive a feature of the modern blue-jacket's uniform.

"There is a widely held belief that the edging of three narrow stripes of white tape on the bluejackets' collar represents Nelson's three great victories - Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. In the fitness of things this ought to be so but it is known that in the early sixties of the last century the ship's companies of some ships wore two stripes while others wore four. Earlier still, the decoration of the collar had rested mainly with the captain, who followed his individual fancy.

"There is no foundation for the theory that the black silk neckerchief under the collar is worn as perpetual mourning for Nelson's death. A hundred years before Trafalgar it was a common item in the seaman's kit, being bound around the forehead in action, to prevent sweat running into the eyes, like the bandeaux of modern tennis players.

"So far as can be ascertained no reason has been found for the two stars on the sailor's jumper. They appear on all uniform jumpers since 1820. The same is true about threads for neckerchiefs.

"Recently a new submarine depth mark of 336 feet was established by the 'Nautilus'. The test lasted three hours during which the submarine was always in touch with the U.S.S. FALCON by listening device.

"Navy tests show that lung-equipped crews can make escape from sunken submarines and make unretarded ascent to the surface at a rate of 100 feet a minute without suffering the 'bends' or any other serious ill-effects."

NAUTICAL ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY.

"February 1.

- 1780 Admiral Porter was born.
- 1800 USS CONSTELLATION, Captain Truxton, defeated French Frigate VENGEANCE off Guadelupe, West Indies.
- 1813 USS CHESAPEAKE captured British Brig JULIAN, condemned in Boston as good prize.
- 1838 Screw propeller patented by its inventor John Ericsson, designer and builder of Monitor.
- 1862 Second attack on Fort McAllister.
- 1917 Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign goes into effect.

"February 2.

- 1800 USS CONSTELLATION captured the French Frigate LA VENGEANCE.
- 1800 Midshipman James Jarvis, during fight between CONSTELLATION and VENGEANCE was sent aloft in command of topmen to endeavor to secure the mast, and when warned of his danger as it was about to fall, refused to leave his post and went over the side with the falling rigging and was killed. He was only thirteen years of age. Captain Truxton commended his devotion to duty in report to Congress, mentioning his loss as a subject of national regret. U.S.S. JARVIS, Destroyer No. 33, named in his memory.
- 1814 USS FERRIS lost.
- 1864 USS UNDERWRITER captured by Confederates near Newburn, South Carolina.
- 1894 USS KEARSARGE wrecked on Roncador Reef.

"February 3.

- 1799 USS UNITED STATES sank French Privateer L'AMOUR de PATRIE off Martinique, W. I.
- 1801 Treaty of Peace ratified with France, after which followed a large reduction in our small Navy.

"February 4.

- 1813 U. S. Sloop HORNET off Pernambuco, captured Brig RESOLUTE.
- 1863 USS SILVER LAKE defeated attack by Confederate Infantry, Mississippi River.
- 1917 Secretary of the Navy Daniels orders reserves of U. S. Fleet ready for immediate service. Nineteen battleships and 6 other vessels are to be fully manned.

"February 5.

- 1813 USS CHESAPEAKE captured British Brig EARL PERCY.
- 1917 Naval authorities at Manila, P. I., seized 23 German vessels in harbor, taking the crews ashore, custom officials examined captured boats, and reported that everyone of them had received extensive damages apparently at the hands of the crews.

"February 6.

- 1778 Louis XVI acknowledges independence of American colonies, and signs treaty of alliance and commerce.
- 1802 Congress recognizes war with Tripoli.
- 1832 U. S. Frigate POTOMAC, Captain Downes, destroys pirate villages at Quallo and at Baltoo, Sumatra, in retaliation for murder of American seamen.
- 1862 Capture of Fort Henry, Mississippi River.
- 1922 Limitation of Armament conference met at Washington on 11 November 1921, and adjourned this date.

"February 7.

- 1781 Alexander Macdougall, a major general who had been a seaman in his youth, was appointed Secretary of Marines, with all duties and powers previously confided by the Board of Admiralty. In August, 1781, an 'agent of marines' was appointed to supersede all agents, board or committees previously established by law, the duties of this office subsequently devolved on the Superintendent of Finances, who was the celebrated Robert Morris, until 7 August 1789, when a law was passed placing the Navy under control of the Secretary of War, where it remained until 30 April 1798; a board of commissioners composed of captains of the Navy, subject to appointment of the President, by and with the advice of the Senate of the United States. In place of this board, the law of 1842 became effective.
- 1814 U. S. Brigs ENTERPRISE and RATTLESNAKE captured and burned Brig RAMBLER.
- 1862 Confederate Steamer EASTPORT captured.

"February 8.

- 1862 Capture of Roanoke Island.

"February 9.

- 1799 Naval Battle between USS Frigate CONSTELLATION and French Frigate INSURGENT off Nevis, W. I., near Martinique; an American victory in one hour and fifteen minutes, when INSURGENT surrendered. French loss, 70 killed and wounded; American loss, two killed and three wounded. Prize and 173 prisoners carried into port by Lieutenant J. Rodgers, Midshipman Porter and crew.
- 1814 U. S. Corvette ADAMS burned British Schooner INDUSTRY with \$13,000 cargo of fish oil in North Atlantic.

"February 10.

- 1862 Elizabeth City, N. C., captured by boat expedition, commanded by Commodore Rowan.

"February 11.

- 1865 USS MONTAUK and MACKINAW bombarded Fort Anderson, N. C.
- 1899 ILOILO, P. I., captured by USS BOSTON and PETREL.
- 1922 United States and Japan signed Yap Treaty at Washington, D. C., ratified 1 March.

"February 13.

- 1778 Flag of United States, Stars and Stripes, first seen and saluted in foreign waters at Quiberon, France. It was flown from the peak of the USS RANGER, commanded by John Paul Jones.
- 1843 Commodore Isaac Hull, of CONSTITUTION fame, died.
- 1863 USS INDIANOLA passed Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, Miss.
- 1874 Landing force of 150 officers and men from USS TUSCARORA and PORTSMOUTH at Honolulu during riotous demonstration at election of Hawaiian King.

"February 14.

- 1813 USS ESSEX passed Cape Horn, the first U. S. Man-o'-War to do so.
- 1814 USS CONSTITUTION captured ship LOVELY ANN, 10 guns, off coast of Guiana.
- 1840 Wilkes Expedition to Antarctic landed on barrier ice.
- 1862 Attack on Fort Donaldson, Tennessee, by U. S. Gunboats.
- 1863 USS QUEEN OF THE WEST captured.
- 1917 Three Cuban gunboats enter U. S. Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba; revolution at Santiago, Cuba, and gunboats left there for Camainera, to telegraph reports to and await orders from Havana. USS PETREL sent to Santiago. Revolution lasted several days. Marines and USS SAN FRANCISCO protect sugar plantations and help preserve order.

"February 15.

- 1814 USS CONSTITUTION captured schooner PICTOU off coast of Guiana.
- 1898 USS BATTLESHIP MAINE was sunk in Havana Harbor following an explosion at 9:49 p. m., sunk within fifteen minutes in 33 feet of water. Of 358 officers and men aboard, 250 were lost. Sinking of the MAINE was the immediate cause of the war with Spain.

HYDROGRAPHIC

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION IN EARTHQUAKE AREA.

The U.S.S. S-43 and the U.S.S. CHEWINK, on board which scientists of the International Scientific Expedition will cruise for two months while measuring ocean depths and the pull of gravity in the vicinity of the West Indies and the Bahamas, sailed Sunday, February 7th, from Guantanamo Bay on the first loop of their cruise.

The part of the first loop to be covered by the two ships lies southward of the Island of Jamaica and around the west end of Cuba, including eighteen gravity stations, cruising about 1125 miles and ending at Key West, February 11th. There, computation of recorded data and a check-up with shore gravity stations will be undertaken, after which the two ships will leave on the second portion of this loop, extending up the Florida Straits and the Old Bahama Channel.

The scientists embarked in the S-48 and the CHEWINK are Dr. F. Vening Meinesz, member of the Geodetic Commission of the Netherlands, Mr. Harry Hess, Proctor Fellow in Geology, at Princeton University, and Mr. Townsend Brown, of the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory. Lieutenant Commander Allen H. Gosnell, U. S. Naval Reserve, is accompanying this unit of the International Scientific Expedition in the capacity of historian.

Professor Richard M. Field, Director of the Expedition, sailed from Miami yesterday for study of the structural geology of the outer Bahamas, this study to be supplementary to the gravimetric survey being made beneath the sea by Dr. Meinesz.

In commenting in his despatch on preparations made since the Meinesz unit of the Expedition sailed January 27th from Norfolk on board the U.S.S. TARBELL, Lieutenant Commander Gosnell reports as follows:

"Set up gravity apparatus on deck of TARBELL in lee of Crooked Island, January 29th. Dr. Meinesz, Hess and Brown in Santiago during earthquake of February 3rd. Escaped safely from hotel and spent remainder of night on bench in Plaza. S-48 and CHEWINK arrived at Cuernavaca, February 4. Commenced work on iron frame work for apparatus. On February 5, ships successively at sea testing all depth-finding installations. February 6, charging batteries and completing preparations for test of all gravity apparatus. This test in progress February 7th alongside dock. Prior to arrival of ships, party was engaged in working up results of tests made at Naval Research Laboratory."

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18 FEBRUARY 1932.

**BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
BULLETIN**

SPECIAL NUMBER

FAREWELL ADDRESS DELIVERED BY
PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

UNITED STATES ON

17 SEPTEMBER 1796



PUBLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATING
GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO
THE SERVICE.



In view of the approaching celebration of George Washington's birthday, the Bureau takes this opportunity to invite the attention of the officers and men of the Naval Service to Washington's Farewell Address to the People. It is interesting to note that this address could well be used again today, as the principles have more than proved their worth in the time that has passed since the address was first delivered.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 17th, 1796.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The period for a new election of a citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions, with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied, that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting ~~my~~ inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a People. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend,

who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty, which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion, that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those, which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds

its particular navigation invigorated; and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries not tied together by the same governments, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of Patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes, which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by Geographical discriminations,

Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings, which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those, who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the MISSISSIPPI; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions, which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize

faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However, combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines, which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations, which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that, for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by

experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way, which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious people.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is, to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts, which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen, which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be Revenue; that to have Revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and

unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all Nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt, that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential, than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The Nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The Nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of Nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite Nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And

it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favorite nation,) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course, which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my Plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations, which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CAPT.E.R. SHIPP, USN.,

TRAINING DIV.

27 FEBRUARY 1932.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

BULLETIN

★

NUMBER 173.



PUBLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATING
GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO
THE SERVICE.

★

OFFICER PERSONNEL

FITNESS REPORTS.

Circular Letter No. 87-31 was issued for the purpose of obtaining more detailed and specific information for use by the Bureau of Navigation and the Naval Examining Board than was required by the present form of Fitness Report of officers.

The President of the Naval Examining Board has cited to the Bureau of Navigation the record of an officer wherein appear the following remarks:

Before Issue of Circular Letter No. 87-31

- (1) "---- is not (of course) a competent or reliable deck officer----".
- (2) "---- his experience has not been such as to fit him for the general duties of a line officer."

Subsequent to Issue of Circular Letter No. 87-31

- (3) "Is this officer qualified professionally to perform all the duties of his grade? YES. This officer's personal and military character is excellent. In the performance of his duties as Inspector of Naval Aircraft he has displayed unusual ability as an executive and a full knowledge of professional matters. He is capable and efficient and can perform practically any naval duties to which he may be assigned in an excellent manner. He is, of course, more versed in aircraft matters but his sense of judgment is keen."

The Bureau can not reject the thought that the officer who made the last report was evading the very point sought in the modification introduced by the Bureau of Navigation in Reports of Fitness.

VACATING GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

Article 1319 (3) (e), Navy Regulations, provides that officers may vacate quarters: "(e) When, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer and with the approval of the Navy Department".

All such recommendations should be addressed to the Navy Yard Division, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, being a matter now under the cognizance of that Division.

WEARING OF AIGUILLETES BY OFFICERS ATTACHED
TO THE STAFFS OF FLAG OFFICERS.

In view of the large number of officers now serving on staff duty afloat, in purely administrative status, it has been decided to restrict the wearing of aiguillettes to those officers who do, in fact, serve as personal aides, for which service aiguillettes were originally intended.

In the future, of the officers serving on the staffs of flag officers afloat, only the flag secretary and the flag lieutenant will be ordered as aides. They will be ordered to report to a flag officer designated by name, for duty as aide on his staff. Officers intended for administrative duty on a flag officer's staff will be ordered to report to the designated flag officer by title, for the particular administrative duty assigned.

The present practice of ordering officers as aides to flag officers on shore duty will be continued.

COMMENDATION.

The Secretary of the Navy, on 11 February 1932, addressed a letter to Lieutenant Commander Joseph Y. Dreisenstok, U. S. Navy, Navy Department, commending him for his zeal, industry, and ingenuity in developing a new type protractor which is based upon an entirely original method for obtaining parallel motion.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

NEW 40-INCH TELESCOPE.

The 40-inch Ritchey-Chretien aplanatic reflecting telescope, which is being constructed at the Naval Observatory under the personal supervision of Professor Ritchey, will have a principal mirror approximately six inches thick and a secondary mirror approximately two and three-quarters inches thick. The principal mirror will have a clear aperture of 40 inches and the secondary approximately 16 inches. The distance between the mirrors will be approximately 96 inches, and the equivalent focal length 271 inches.

The construction of the heavy parts of the mounting are being made by the DeLaVergne section of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Chester, Pennsylvania. The character of the work and the progress is very satisfactory. Professor Ritchey experimented with the manufacture of special type low expansion glass at the famous St. Gobain glass works for seven years. He has developed a high grade low expansion glass of a quality particularly adapted for reflector telescopes.

Professor Chretien proved mathematically that in order to obtain the finest possible results it would be necessary to restrict the investigation to a single equivalent focal ratio for a given telescope. This was accomplished by using a single pair of mirrors always in combination, the large mirror concave and the small mirror convex. The curvature of these mirrors differ slightly from the paraboloid and the hyperboloid of the Cassegrainian system.

Professor Chretien developed a formula for the curvature of these mirrors rendering their combination far superior to others previously used. The result is a reflector of extremely short overall length, very rigid, free from flexures, and capable of very rapid and skillful work.

The following claims of superiority for this type telescope are made:

- (1) Adaptability for the broadest general usefulness in astronomical photography.
- (2) Arrangement of mirrors to permit the most convenient form of equatorial telescope.
- (3) Focus of optical combinations in readily accessible position near the center of motion of the instrument.
- (4) Position of this focus never far above the floor level of the dome.
- (5) Freedom from flexures of the tube.
- (6) Reduction of the effects of expansion and contraction of the tube at least one hundred times.
- (7) Permanence of alignment and the separation of the two mirrors.
- (8) Ability to focus to one ten-thousandth of an inch, in marked contrast to the present methods, which permit accurate focusing to only about one one-hundredth of an inch.

It is expected to make photographs which will correspond to 90% of the full theoretical photographic resolving power due to the aperture. This is an enormous increase over the present best celestial photographs.

The best present telescopes "see" down to the 19th magnitude. The new telescope is predicted to "see" down to the 21st magnitude. At present it is generally accepted that over 500,000,000 stars brighter than the 19th magnitude can be seen. Assuming that the new telescope will see to the 21st magnitude, there should be a large proportional increase in the number of stars that can be seen.

What this means can be appreciated when it is realized that only about five to six thousand stars can be seen with the naked eye.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

UNIVERSAL PLOTTING SHEET.

A new "Universal Plotting Sheet" has been completed for aviators primarily, but it may also be used as a convenient substitute for the present mooring board sheets. The Universal Plotting Sheet has a compass rose with 3" radius in the center of a sheet $10\frac{1}{2}$ " x 14", together with a convenient scale of distances on which 3" = 1° of latitude, or 1" = 20 knots.

In three corners of the plotting sheet are placed forms for recording the wind, carrier, and plane data. In the right lower corner is placed a longitude scale for latitudes 0° to 80°. There is also space for a flight log at the top of the sheet. At the bottom is placed a scale for converting nautical to statute miles and vice versa.

By means of the Universal Plotting Sheet, a mercator chart covering 100 square miles may be constructed in a few seconds. In addition, any graphical wind problem may be solved conveniently, or the sheet may be used as a substitute for the more complicated mooring board sheet.

The new type aircraft plotter being issued to the service is constructed to the same scale as the Universal Plotting Sheet, and when used together affords a convenient means for accomplishing the usual problems of the aviator which require plotting.

It is requested that all novel ideas of any possible value be forwarded to the Hydrographic Office.

MISCELLANEOUS

RATE OF ASCENT TO SURFACE WITH THE LUNG.

The attention of the Naval Service is particularly invited to the recent instructions issued by the Bureau of Construction and Repair concerning the rate of unretarded ascent to the surface when the lung is used. In brief, the Bureau of Construction and Repair has found that the safe rate of continuous ascent should be considered as fifty feet per minute. The instructions issued by the Bureau of Construction and Repair should be carefully followed when the lung is used.

The article concerning the rate of ascent with the lung in a previous issue of the Bulletin referred only to the results obtained by the Experimental Diving Unit with a few subjects and was not intended to set a standard to be followed by the Naval Service as a whole.

17 MILLION MINUTES TO 1.

Without thinking about the existence of such odds as the remainder of one's life versus a minute, which at age 35 would mean more than 17 million minutes to one minute, countless motorists and pedestrians time after time within a single day gamble with life with the stakes offering no more than a minute as the prize.

Little did it profit the chance-takers who in 1931 attempted to gain a minute and paid with their own lives or the lives of others.

No one would think of risking 17 million dollars to gain possession of one dollar more. How much more illogical it is to risk the remainder of one's life to gain possibly a minute. The wonder is who would even consider accepting such odds.

ARMY DAY.

April 6th of each year has been designated by the Military Order of the World War as ARMY DAY for the purpose of inaugurating and fostering a clearer, more intelligent and more sympathetic understanding of our land forces, both in peace and in time of National Emergency.

MOTHER'S DAY.

Sunday, 8 May 1932, will be observed throughout the United States as Mother's Day. The men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps should appreciate the full significance of Mother's Day, and should join in this tribute to their Mothers. Every man who has a mother living should write to her on Mother's Day, or, if possible, be at home on that day.

Where circumstances permit special services suitable to the occasion may be held.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY.

"February 16.

- 1804 Lieutenant Decatur of the INTREPID burns the PHILADELPHIA in the harbor of Tripoli after her recapture; spoken of by Nelson as the most daring naval event of the age.
- 1815 USS CONSTITUTION captured and sent to New York, Ship SUSANNAH, captured off Lisbon.
- 1847 San Jose, Lower California, captured by USS CYANE.
- 1862 Surrender of Fort Donaldson.

"February 17.

- 1775 Admiral Truxtun, born.
- 1776 First cruise of the U. S. Naval Force, commenced; Philadelphia for West Indies.

"February 17.. (Cont'd)

- 1776 Naval Expedition against New Providence in the Bahamas 17 February to 17 April, under Commodore Hopkins.
- 1814 U. S. Sloop FROLIC sailed from Boston; was captured 20 April 1814.
- 1864 Confederate Ship DAVID torpedoes and sinks USS HOUSATONIC off Charleston, S. C.; the David held the record of having been the only submarine ever to sink a vessel in time of war until 1914.
- 1925 Work of scrapping ships by the terms of the Washington Treaty was completed and 733,540 tons of fighting ships of which 465,800 tons represented new ships under construction had either been reduced to metal or sunk as result of target practice.

"February 18.

- 1814 USS CONSTITUTION sunk schooner PHOENIX off coast of Guiana.
- 1815 Peace with Great Britain ratified; war was declared June, 1812.
- 1865 Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., and occupation by Admiral Dahlgren.

"February 19.

- 1814 USS CONSTITUTION sunk Brig CATHERINE en route to St. Thomas off coast of Guiana.
- 1862 Trial trip of the MONITOR. MAGNOLIA captured by United States Navy off Pas I'Outre, La.
- 1862 Town of Winton, S. C., captured by U. S. Naval boat expedition.

"February 20.

- 1815 USS CONSTITUTION engages at the same time two British Sloops of war and captures them both. The CYANE, 34 guns, and LEVANT, 21 guns, off Madeira. Touched at Port Praya on the 9th of March following, and sailed on the 11th; chased by a British squadron that finally captured the LEVANT after she had put back to Port Praya.

"February 21.

- 1863 USS THOMAS FREEBORN and DRAGON attacked Confederate batteries at Fort Lowry, Va.

"February 22.

- 1909 U.S. Battleship Fleet left Hampton Roads, Va., for cruise around the world 16 December 1907, reached Hampton Roads, Va., on return from cruise this date.
- 1899 Forces from the USS PETREL occupy Cebu, P. I.

"February 23.

- 1814 USS CONSTITUTION in West Indian waters removed passengers taken out of prizes aboard a Swedish Schooner.
- 1814 U.S. Brigs, ENTERPRISE and RATTLESNAKE captured off Cape Florida, Schooner MARS, a new Providence privateer.
- 1863 USS MONTICELLO and DAKOTAH attacked Fort Caswell, N. C.

"February 24.

- 1813 USS HORNET captured the British Ship PEACOCK off Demerara.
- 1814 Brigs, RATTLESNAKE and ENTERPRISE capture schooner ELIZA off Cape Florida.
- 1863 USS INDIANOLA captured.

"February 25.

- 1814 USS ENTERPRISE parted company with RATTLESNAKE to avoid capture by enemy frigate and escaped by throwing overboard guns, anchor, etc.
- 1844 Secretary of the Navy, Thomas W. Gilmer, was fatally injured by the bursting of a gun aboard the USS PRINCETON. Destroyer GILMER, No. 233, named in his honor.
- 1861 USS SARATOGA captured slaves express off west coast of Africa.
- 1863 USS CONNEMAUGH destroyed Confederate blockade runner QUEEN OF THE WAVE.

"February 26.

- 1811 The Naval Hospital Fund dates its separate existence as such from an Act of Congress approved this date. In this same law, Congress provided for the establishment of naval hospitals, and directed that \$50,000 be appropriated out of the unexpended balance of the marine hospital fund created July 16, 1798, for the purpose of a naval hospital fund.
- 1815 British schooner SAINT LAWRENCE captured by U. S. Privateer CHASSEUR near Havana, Cuba.
- 1826 Captain Dale died.
- 1921 U.S. DESTROYER WOOLSEY sunk by collision off Panama; 16 lost.
- 1918 U.S. Naval Tug CHEROKEE lost in storm off Delaware Capes; 29 lost.

"February 27.

- 1863 U.S.S. ADOLPH HUGEL captured Confederate ship CHATHAM.
- 1865 USS ARIZONA burned in Mississippi River.

"February 28.

- 1844 Secretary of the Navy Gilmer died this date, following explosion of 25 February.
- 1863 Confederate Cruiser NASHVILLE destroyed by USS MONTAUK.

"February 28. (Cont'd)

1893 USS INDIANA launched. Was one of the squadron under command of Captain Henry Taylor, in Admiral Sampson's squadron at battle of Santiago, 3 July 1898."

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY INFORMATION.

For the information of the Naval Service the following summary of the rules governing interment in the Arlington National Cemetery is published:

All officers or men dying while in the service or after having been honorably discharged may be buried in Arlington. In the case of officers, lots containing two grave sites are assigned when required for either the officer or his wife. The burial of minor children or unmarried adult daughters of officers is permitted upon authority of the Quartermaster General, provided there is room in the officer's lot. Lots will not be assigned for the sole purpose of burying minor children or unmarried adult daughters. For enlisted men, only one grave site is assigned and their wives may be buried in same grave, but after husband's death.

No lots or grave sites are assigned in advance of their actual requirement for burial purposes except in very exceptional circumstances.

The shipping case should be marked "Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va.", and the remains billed to Washington, D. C. A telegram should be sent as far in advance of shipment as possible to "Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery", giving the following information:

- (1) Full name of decedent, if a veteran. If a veteran's wife, full name of the veteran and his wife.
- (2) Rank, organization, and dates of service of veteran.
- (3) Place and date of death.
- (4) Date, hour, and number of train on which the body will reach Washington.
- (5) Number in funeral party.
- (6) Whether it is desired that the body shall be interred immediately upon arrival or placed in the receiving vault at the cemetery pending burial arrangements to be made later by relatives or friends.
- (7) Whether full military or naval honors are desired.
- (8) Whether a chaplain is desired, and if so, Protestant or Catholic.
- (9) Whether pallbearers are desired.

Whenever practicable, shipment of remains should be so timed as to arrive in Washington between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., in order that the funeral may be held at Arlington by 3 p. m. Remains will be met at railroad by Government hearse and conveyed to Arlington. The services of an undertaker are not required. If relatives or friends cannot

accompany the remains, the body will be received and interred with reverent respect and careful attention to detail.

Interments are not made in Arlington on Sundays.

For further information it is suggested that any one interested communicate with the Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery.